

FIG. 2

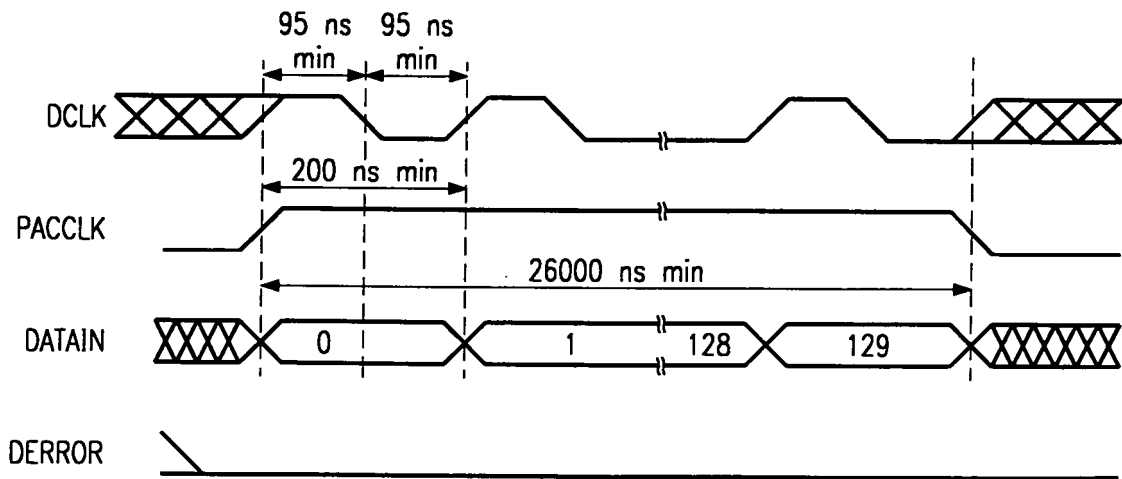


FIG. 3

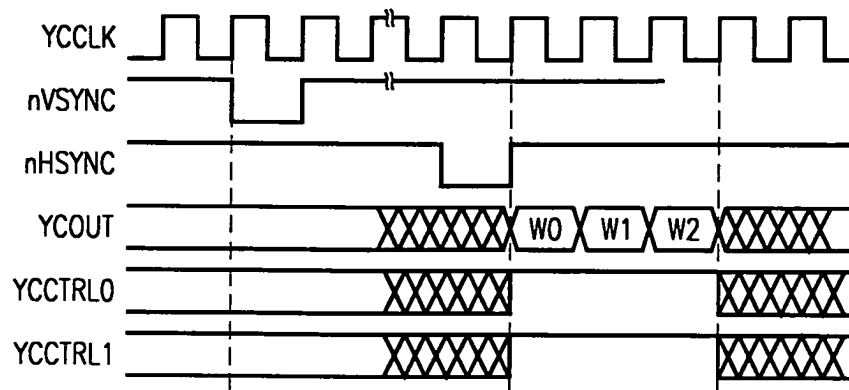


FIG. 4

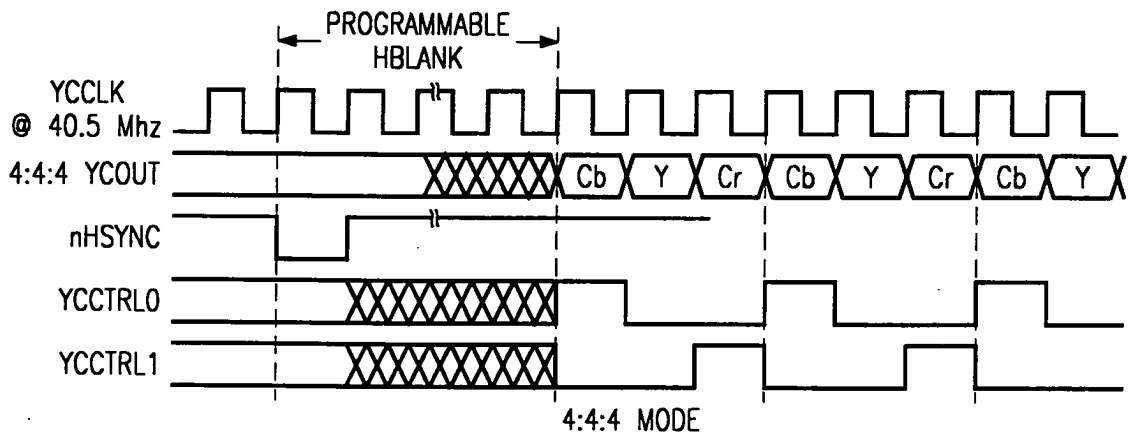
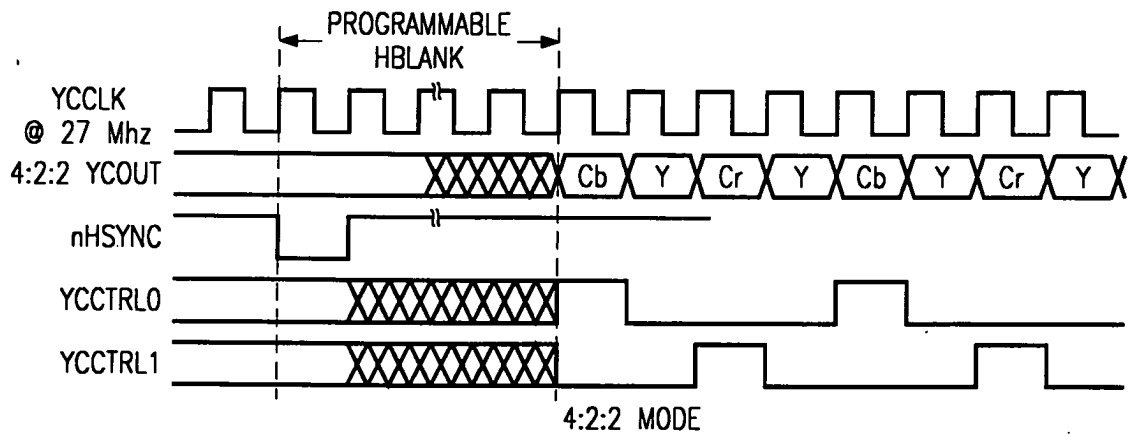


FIG. 5

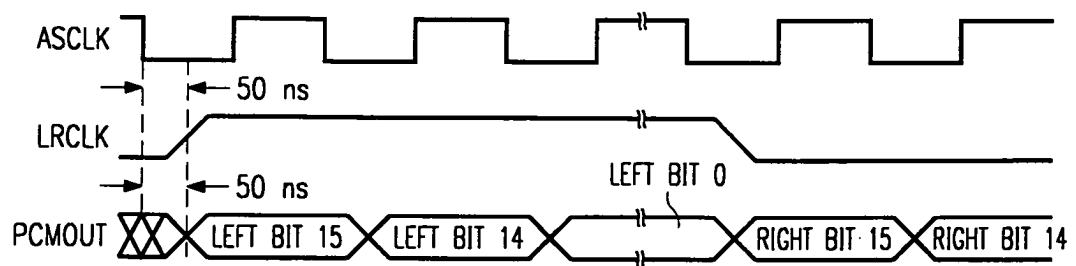


FIG. 6

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FIG. 7

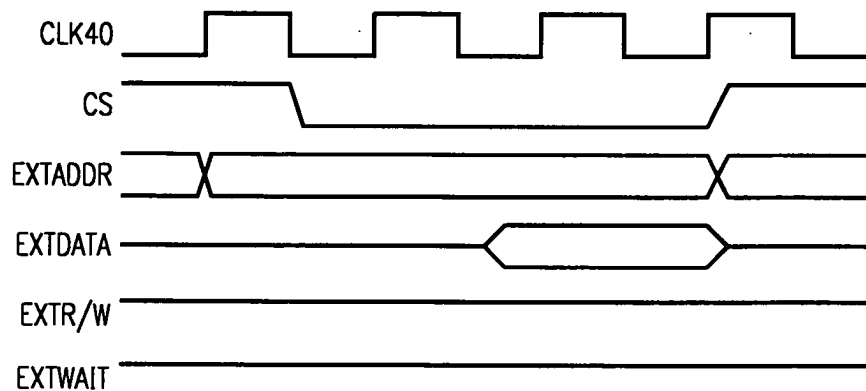
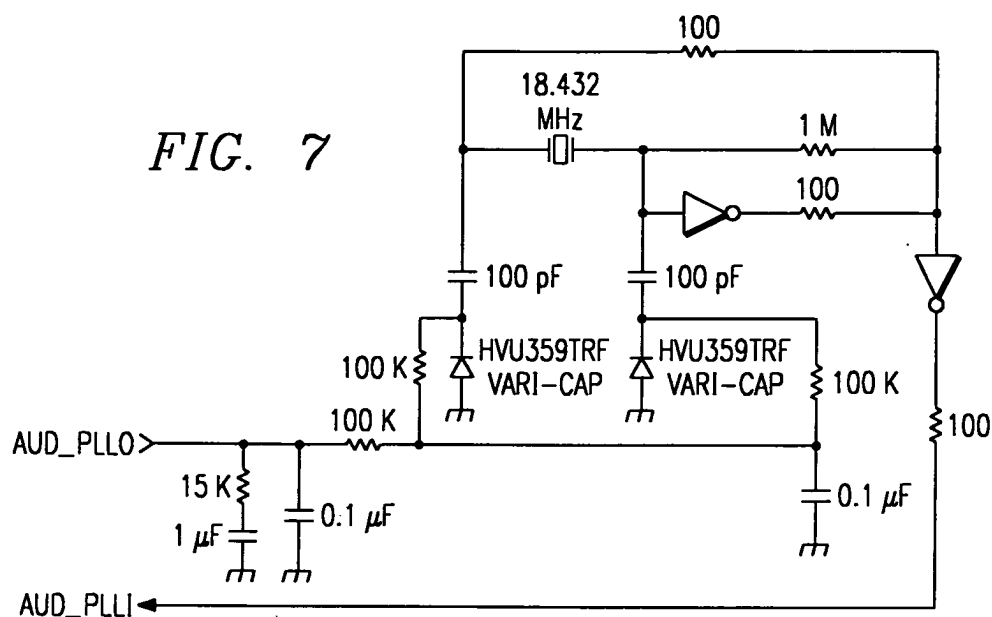


FIG. 8

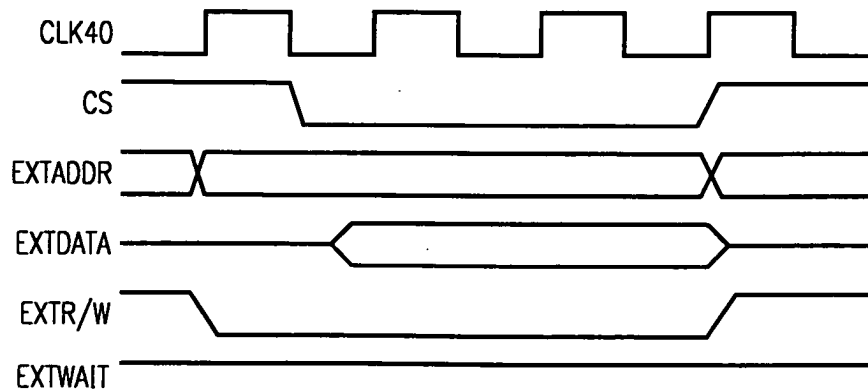


FIG. 9

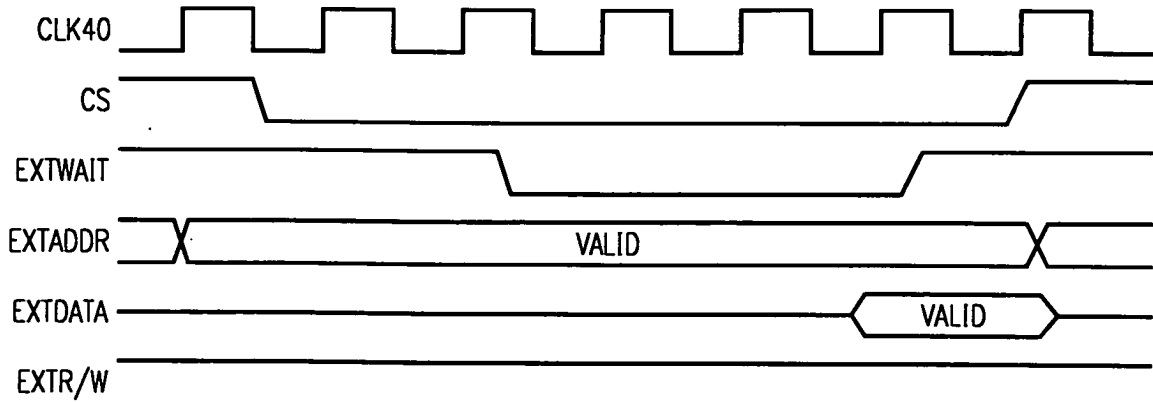


FIG. 10

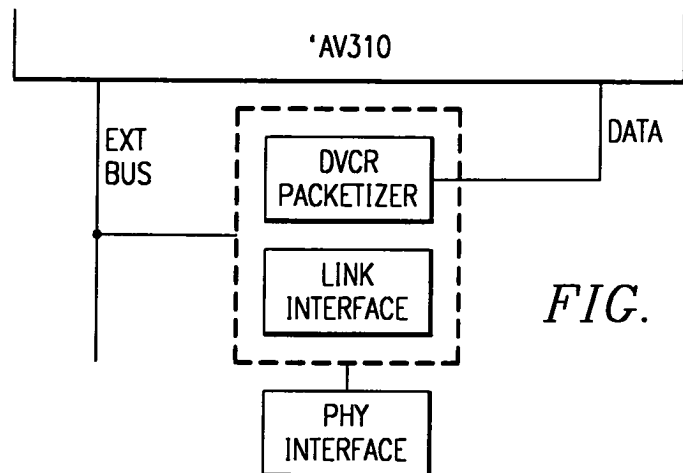


FIG. 11

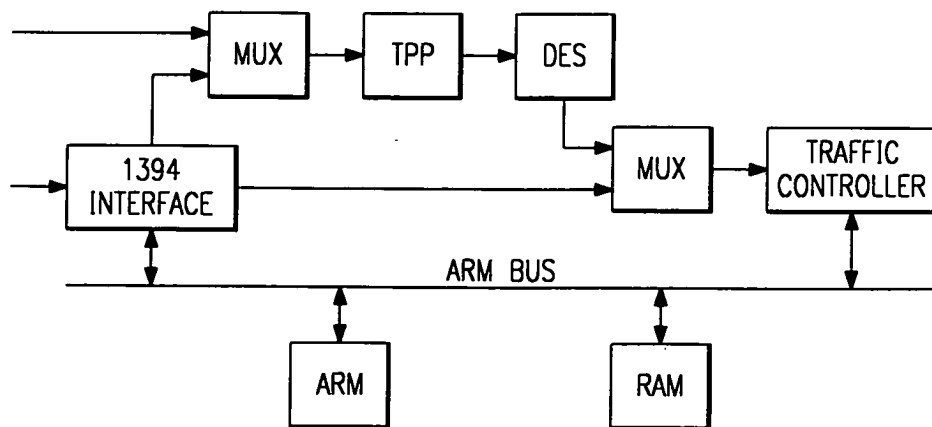


FIG. 12

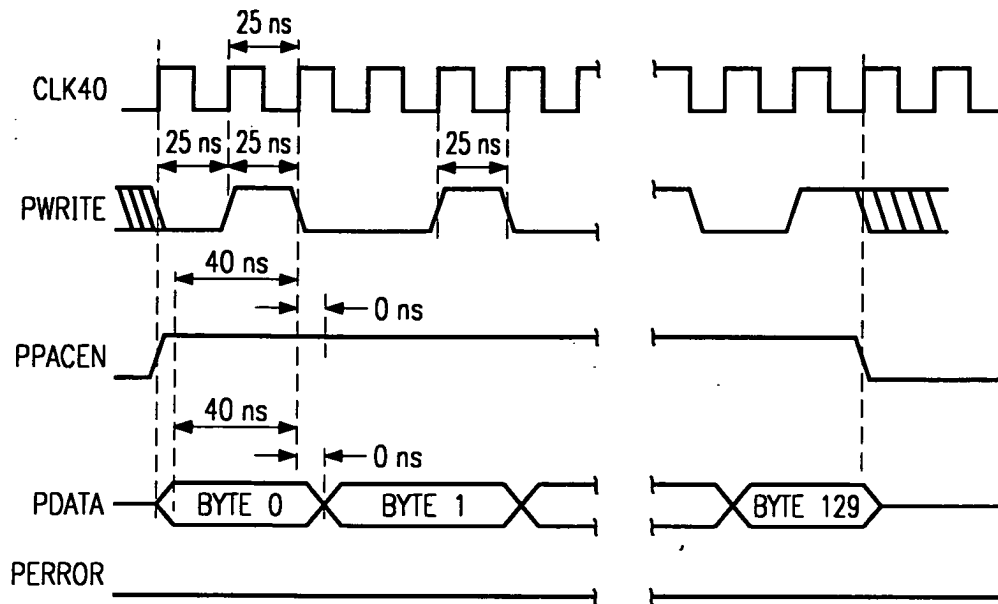


FIG. 13

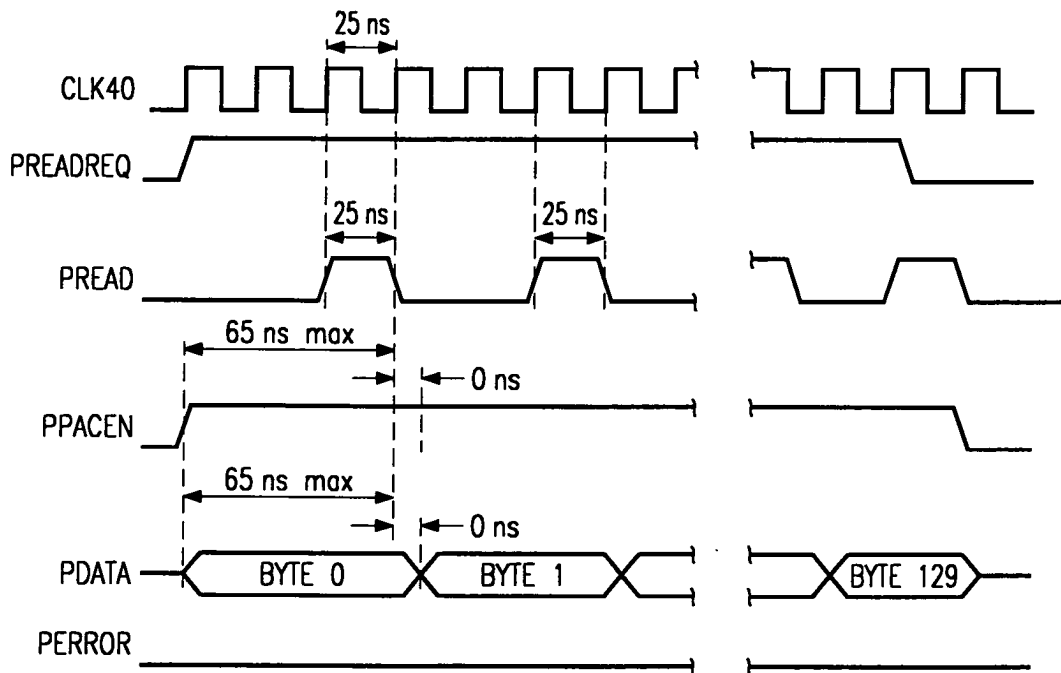


FIG. 14

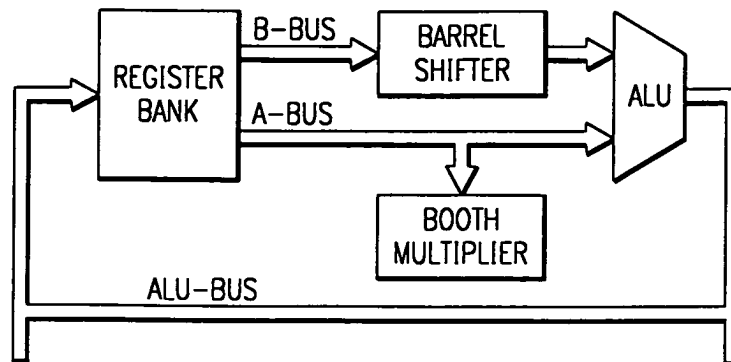


FIG. 15

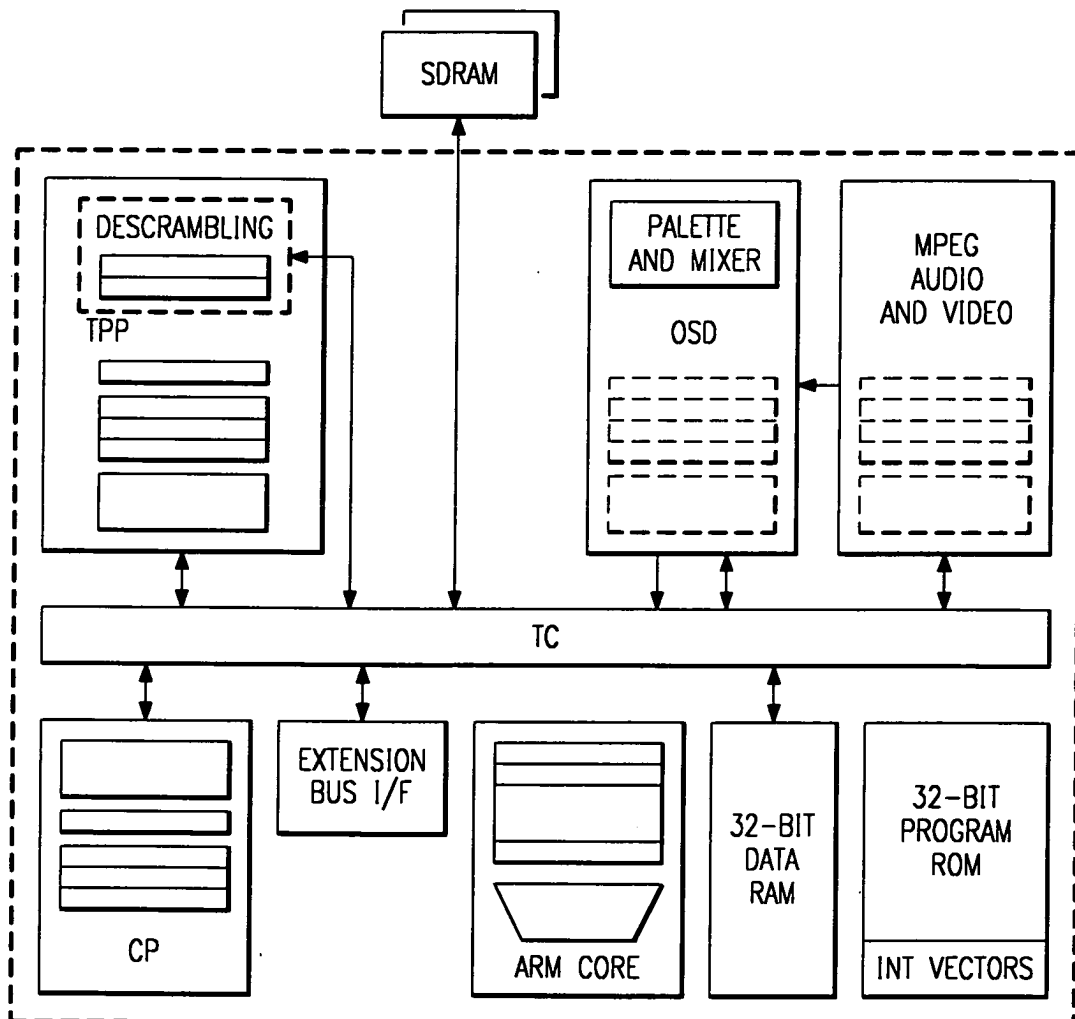
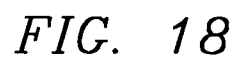
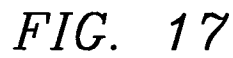


FIG. 16

6610030-0200000





CH1 NTSC/PAL ENCODER OUTPUTS		VIDEO ONLY	FULL OSD PICTURE	NON-OVERLAPPED OSD	BOTTOM OF OVERLAPPED OSD
CH2 DIGITAL VIDEO OUTPUT					
VIDEO ONLY		YES	YES	YES	YES
FULL OSD PICTURE		YES	YES	YES	NO
NON-OVERLAPPED OSD		YES	YES	YES	NO
TOP OF OVERLAPPED OSD		YES	YES	YES	NO

FIG. 19

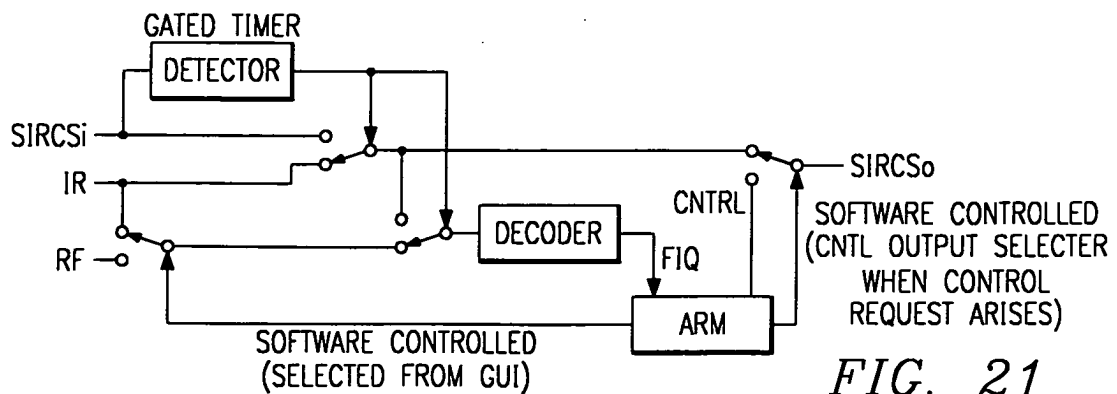
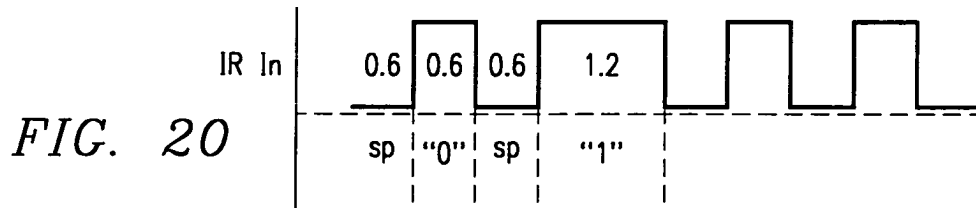
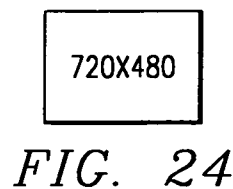
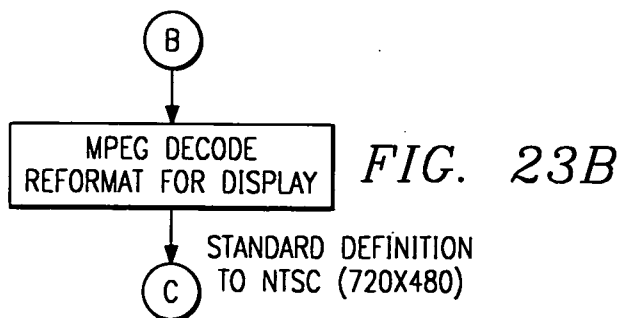
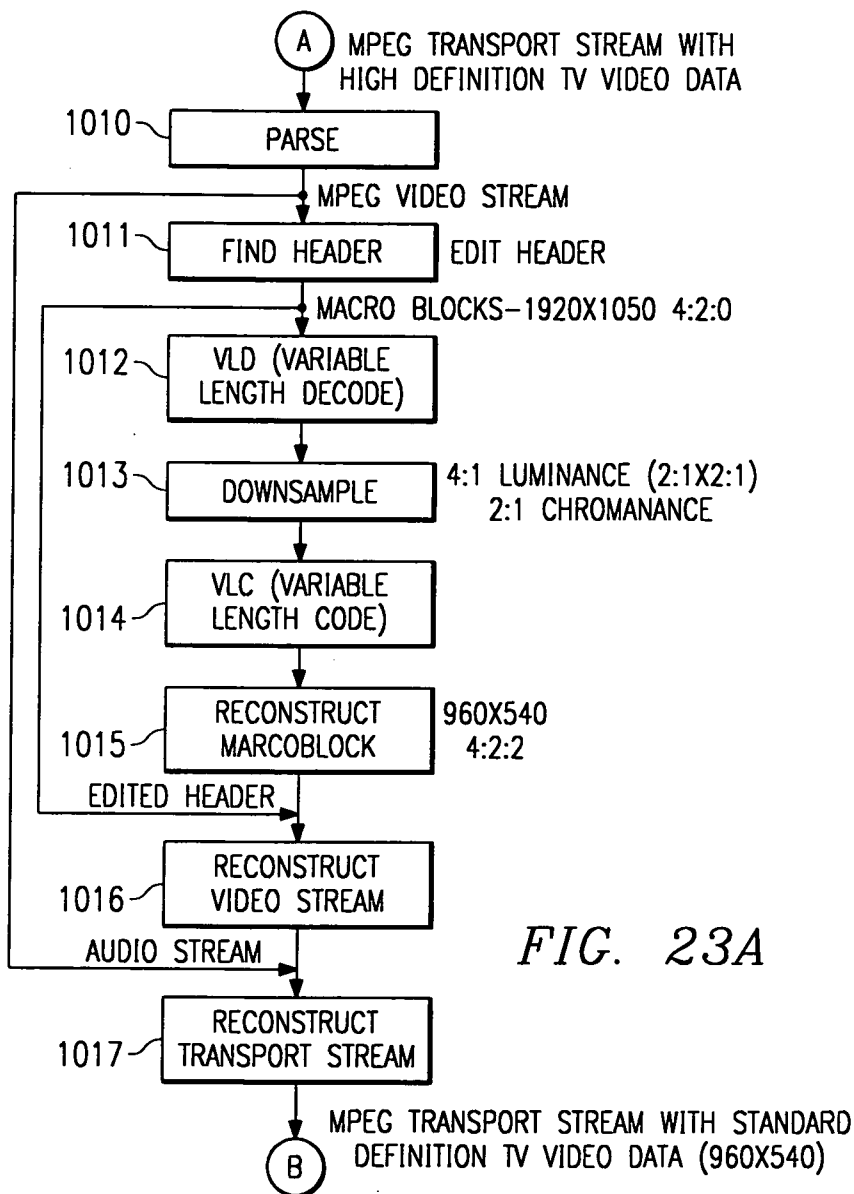
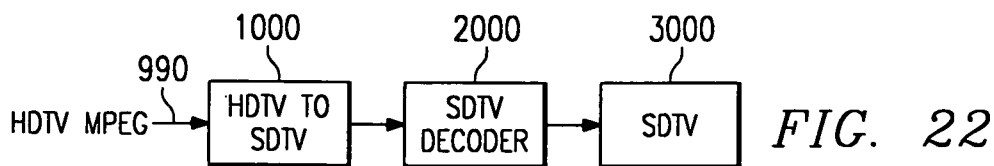


FIG. 21



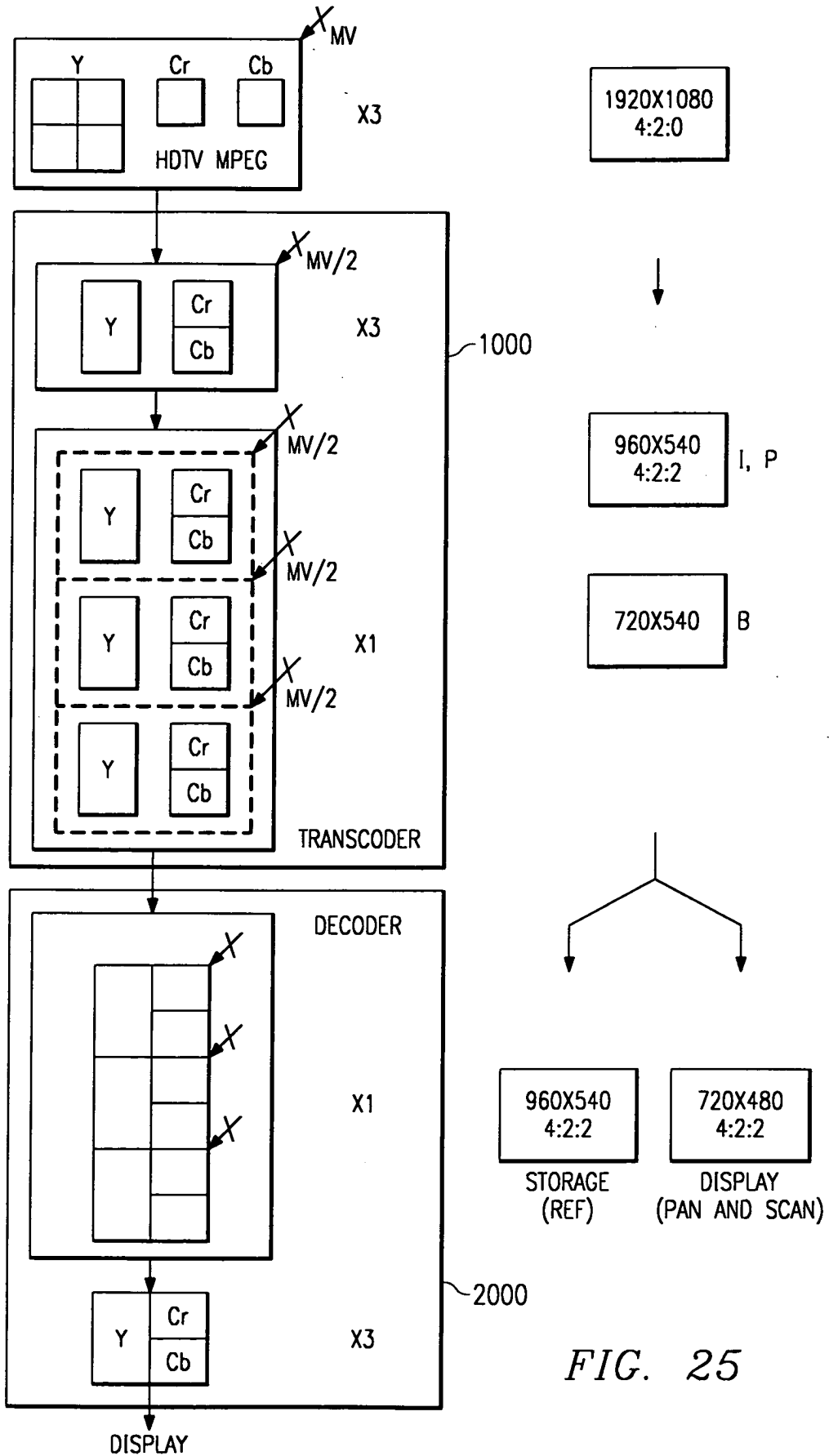


FIG. 25

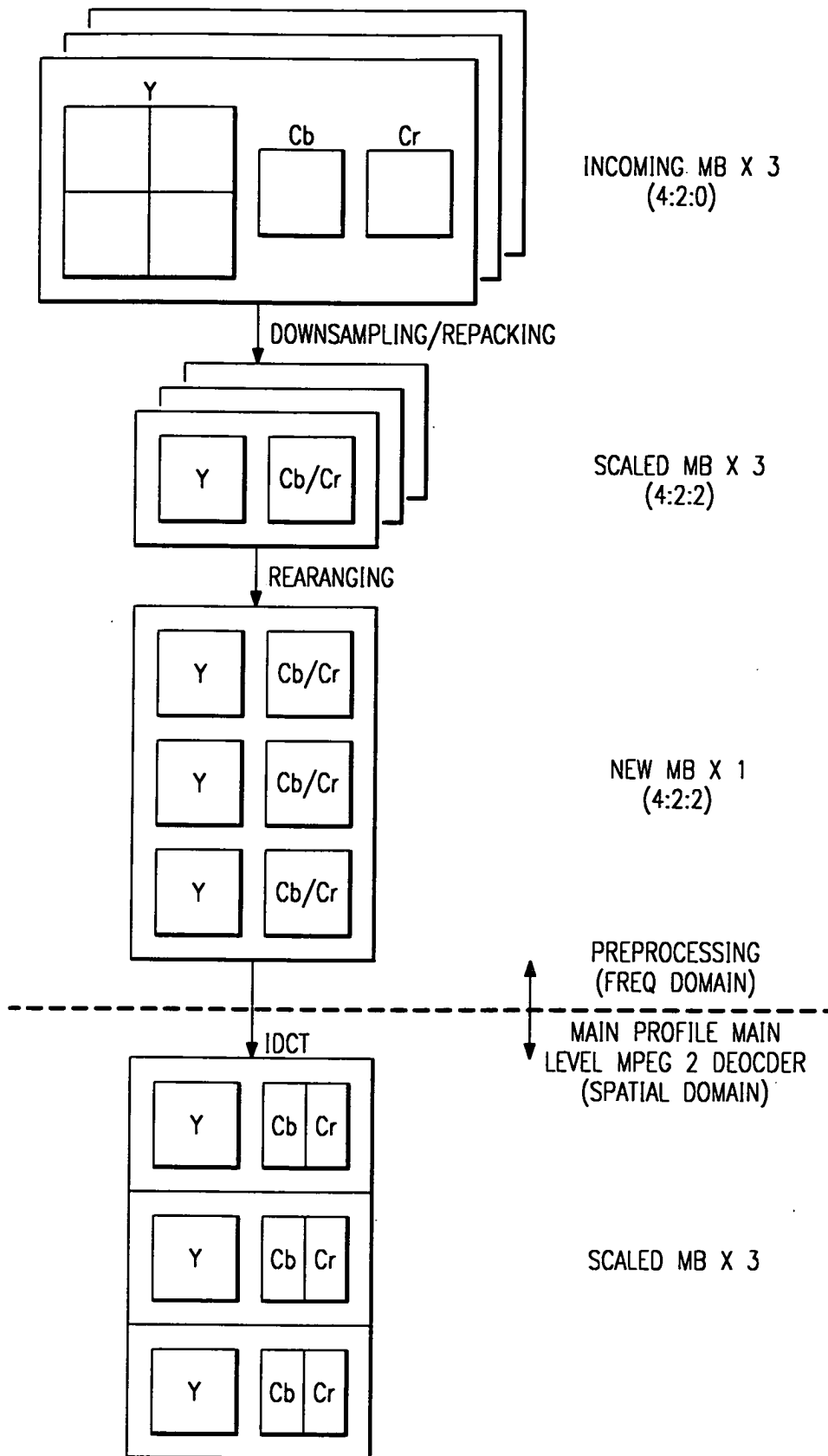
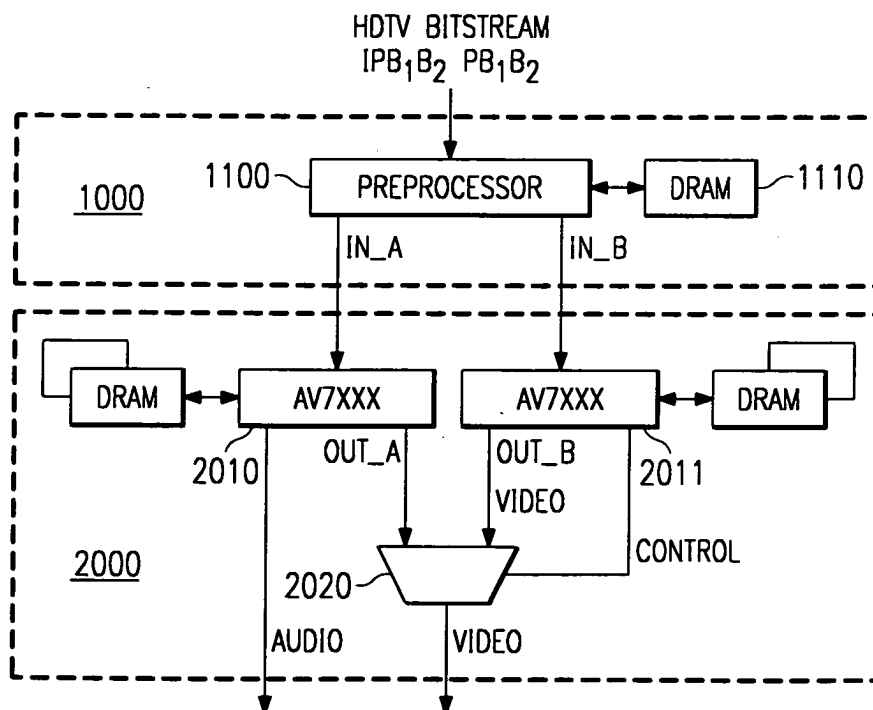


FIG. 26

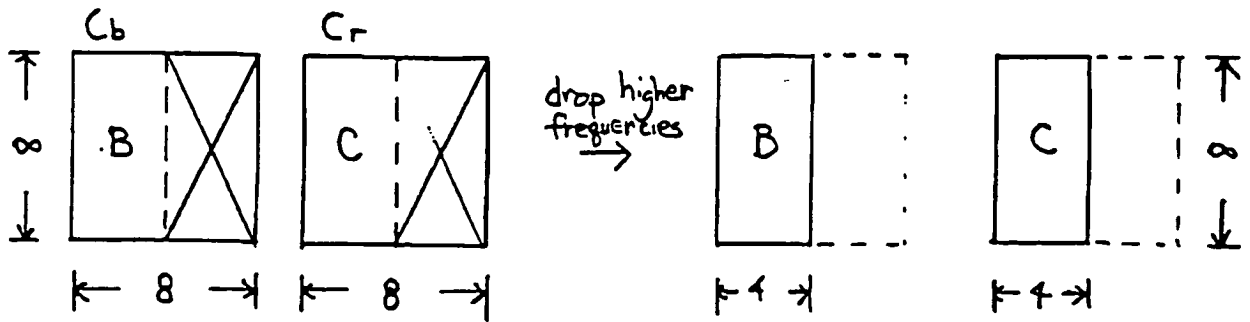
Figure 1 illustrates the proposed method's block diagram. The process begins with a 16x16 block in the spatial domain (1050), which is transformed via 16x16 IDCT into a 16x16 block in the frequency domain (1051). The resulting block is then filtered to retain the upper-left 8x8 portion (1052), yielding an 8x8 block in the frequency domain. The final output is defined as  $A_{ij} = f(B_{ij}, C_{ij}, D_{ij}, E_{ij})$  for  $i, j = 0, 1, \dots, 7$ .

FIG. 28



## ⑤ Chrominance Down Sampling & Repacking

Δ Downsampling (filtering):



Δ Repacking =

Purpose of repacking is to prepare data in such a way that a  $8 \times 8$  IDCT would recover b & c directly.

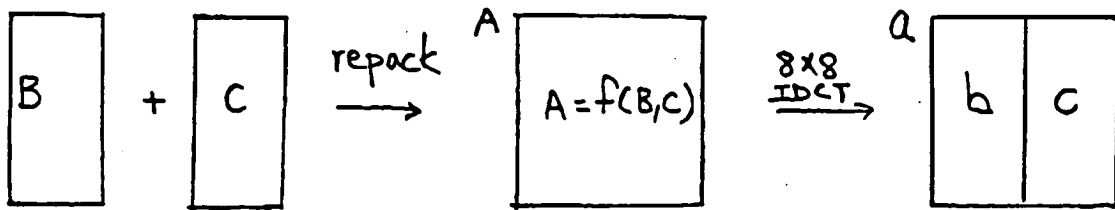


Fig. 27b

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE TRANSCODER CHIP

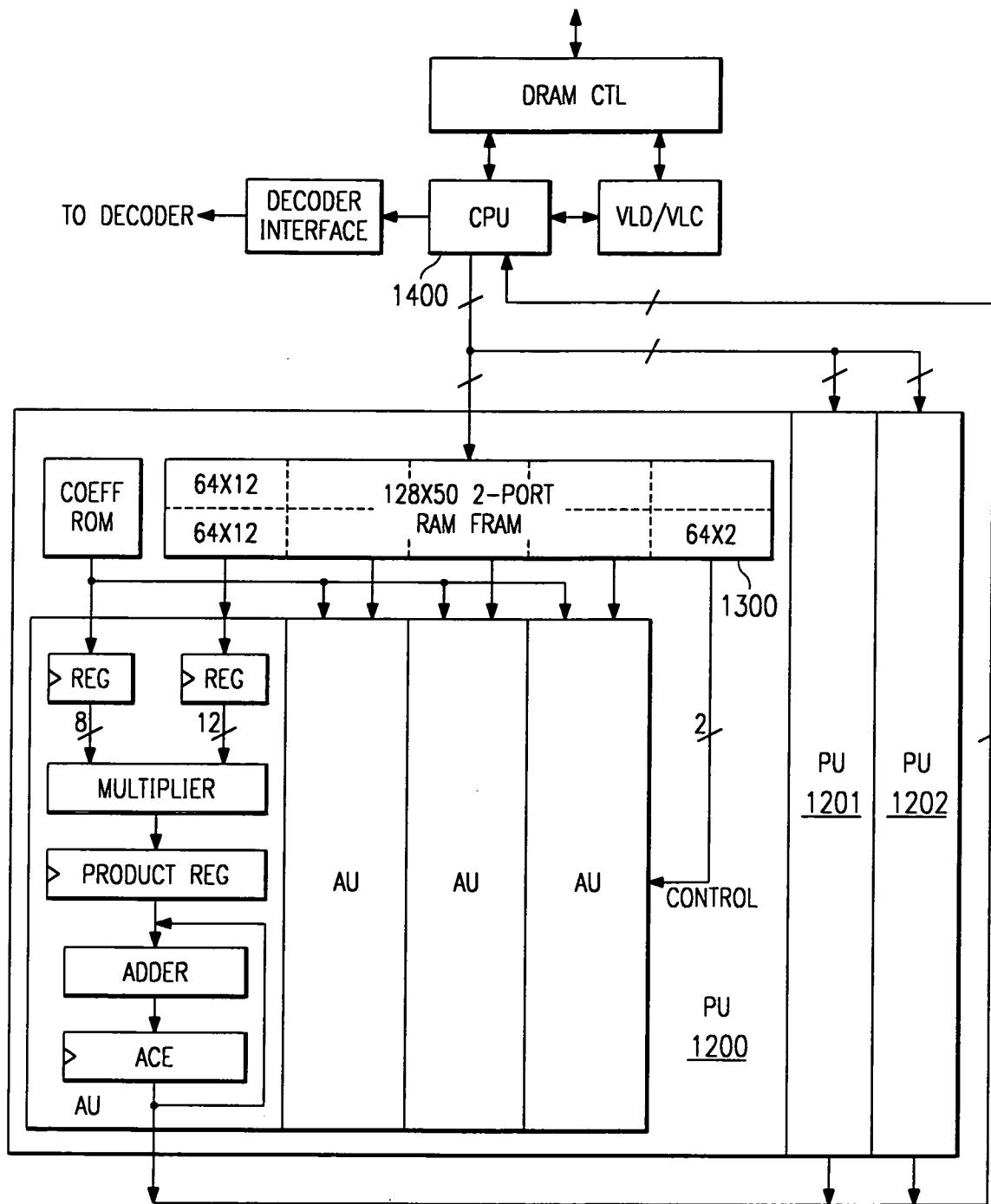


FIG. 29

```

graph TD
    Start([For J=0; J < number of MBs; J++]) --> Decision{MB(J)  
needs to be fixed?}
    Decision -- Yes --> FullRes[Full resolution decode MB(J)  
-- motion comp image  
-- inverse DCT on residual DCT  
-- add residual to motion comp image]
    Decision -- No --> MVCalc[ $MV^*(J) = MV(J)/2$ ]
    MVCalc --> ResidualDCT[ $residual\ DCT^*(J) =$   
DCT domain downsampled  
of residual DCT(J)]
    FullRes --> SpatialDown[Spatial domain  
downsample]
    SpatialDown --> IntraMB[Convert to intra MB]
    IntraMB --> OutputFixed[Output fixed MB]
    FullRes --> StoreFull[Store as full  
resolution MB]
    StoreFull --> Memory
    ResidualDCT --> ReducedRes[Reduced resolution decode  
--motion comp with  $MV^*(J)$   
--inverse DCT on  $DCT^*(J)$   
--add residual to motion comp image]
    ReducedRes --> StoreReduc[Store as reduced  
resolution MB]
    StoreReduc --> Memory
    Memory --> OutputNotFixed[Output not fixed MB]
    OutputFixed --> Bitstream[MPEG  
BITSTREAM]
    OutputNotFixed --> Bitstream
    Bitstream --> End([ ])

```

Fig. 30a



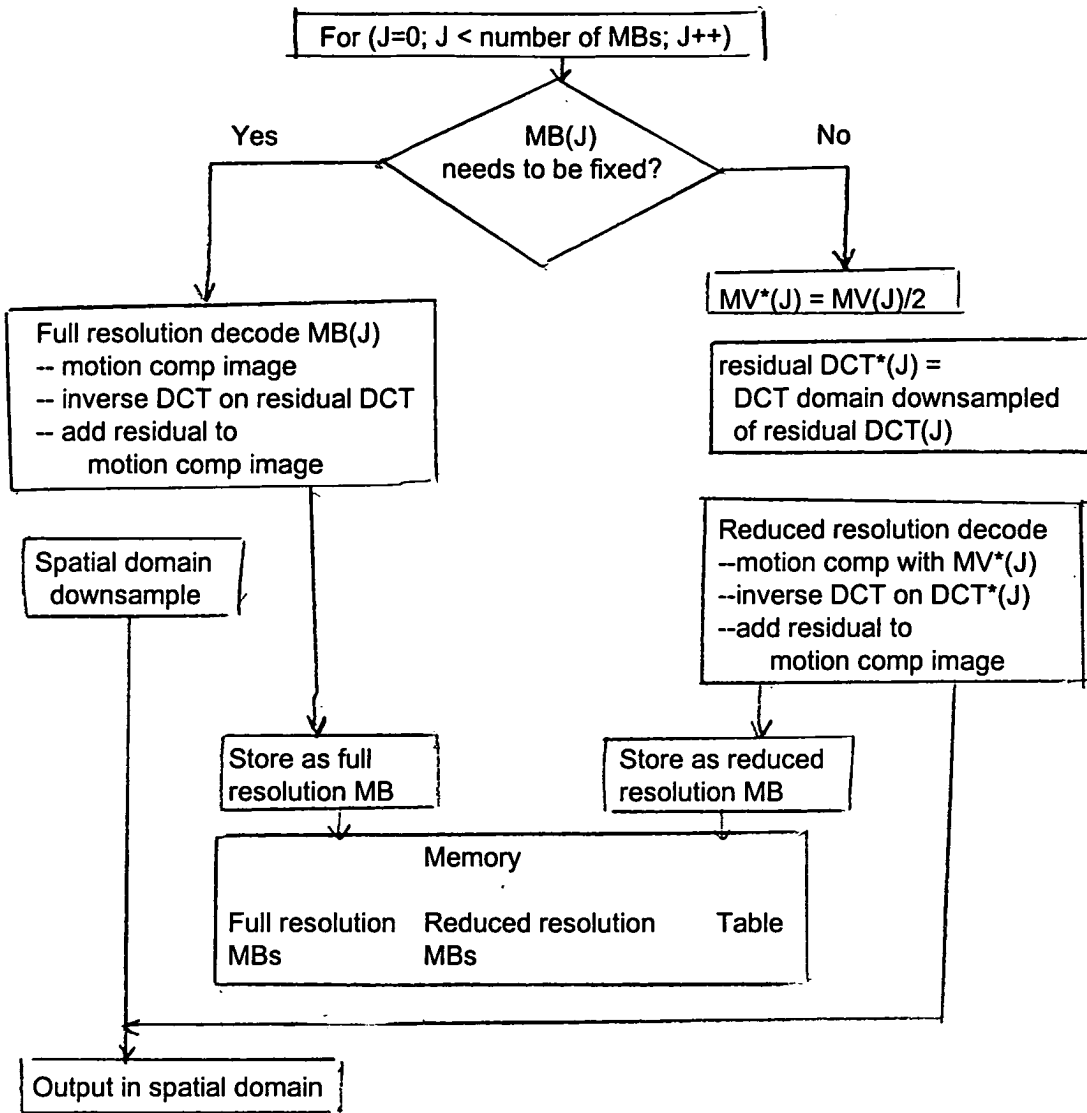


Fig. 30b

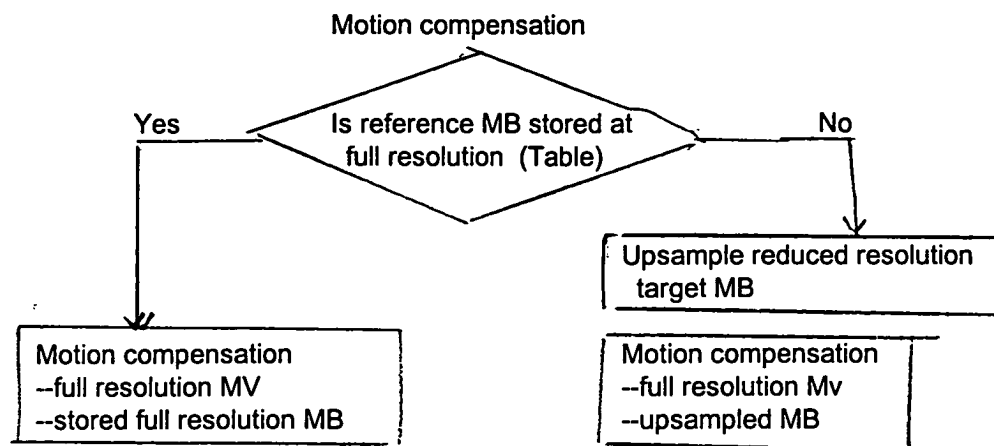


Fig. 30c

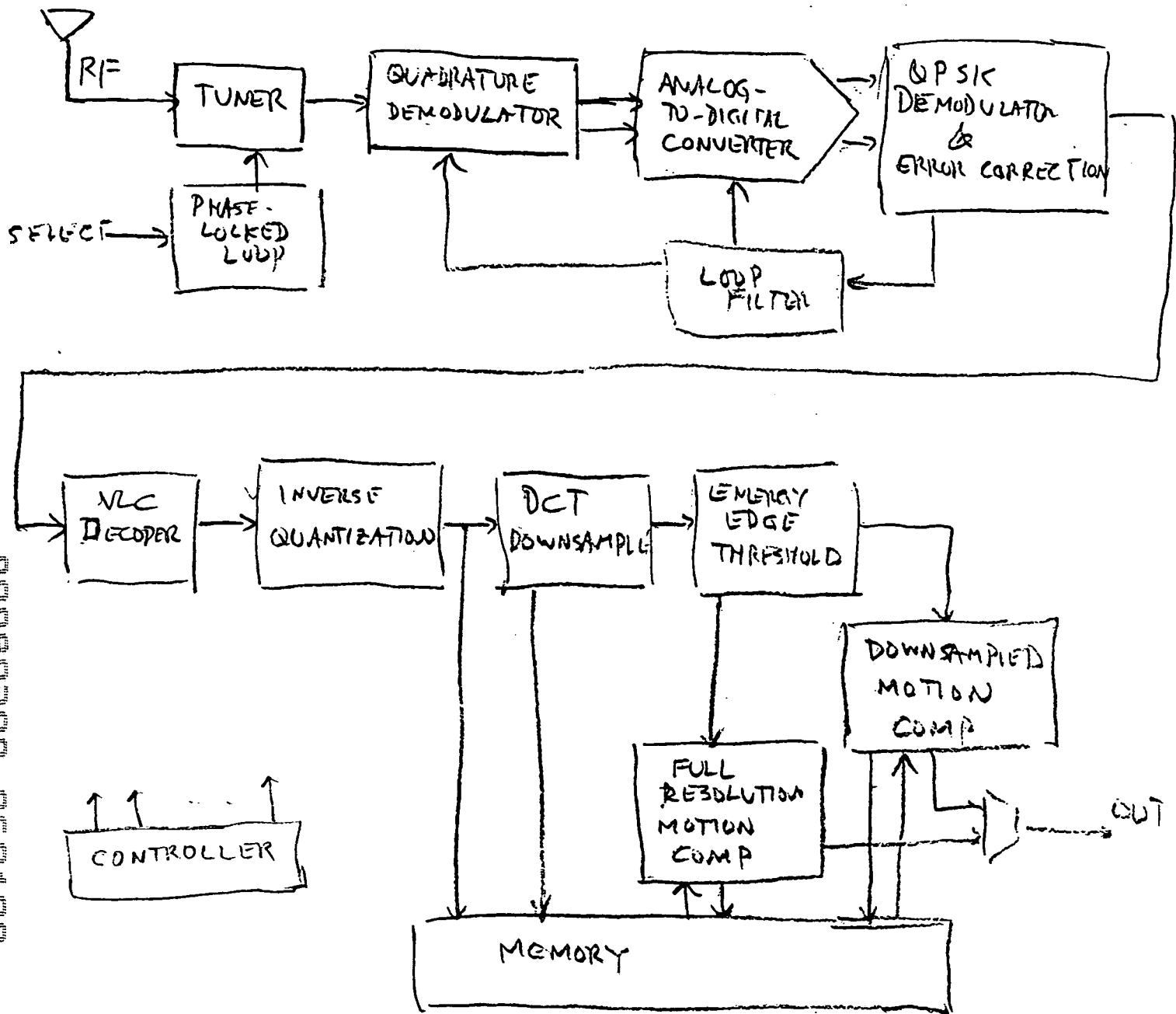


Fig. 31

# Generic Data Flow of Transcoder

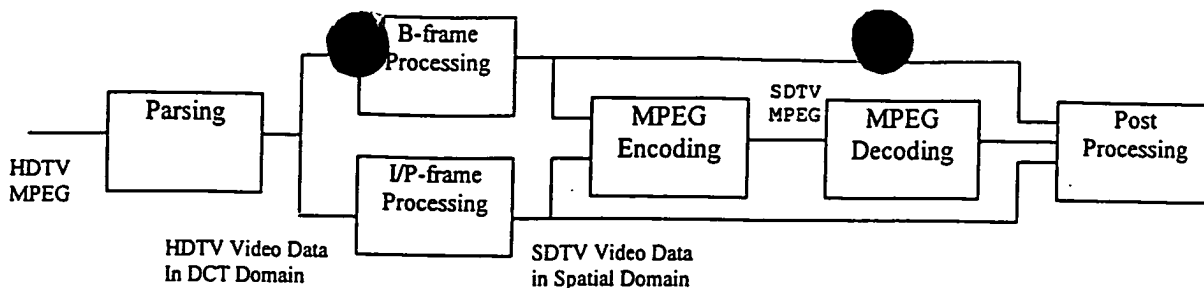


Fig 32a

## Transcoder Option 1: utilizing existing SDTV MPEG decoder

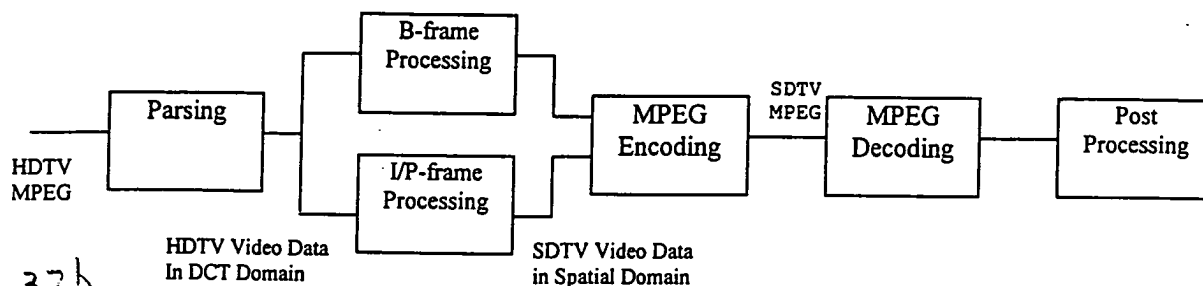


Fig. 32b

## Transcoder Option 2: direct decoding

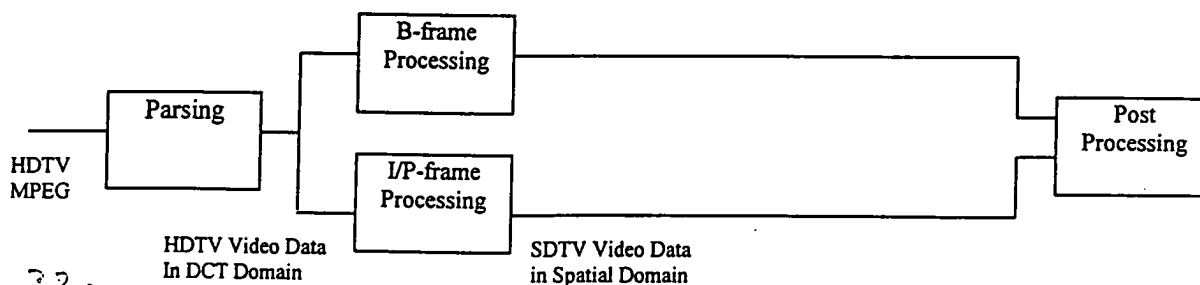


Fig. 32c

## Transcoder Option 3: combination of options 1 and 2

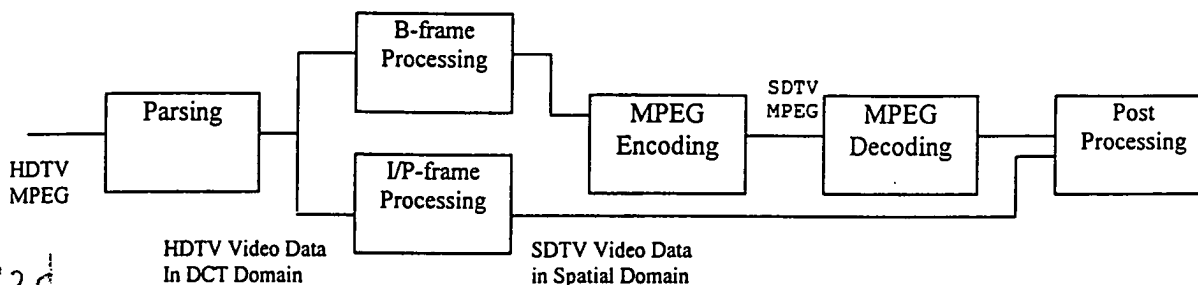


Fig. 32d

### B-Frame Processing

Perform downsampling operation as described in Part I, HDTV downsampling Operation, followed by motion compensation.

